

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XXI, NUMBER 41

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 14, 1952

Malaya Racked by Jungle War

Bitter Struggle Between British and Communists Is Now in Its Fourth Year

DOWN a muddy, jungle road in Malaya moves an armored sedan, occupied by two men. A British planter, with his driver, is returning to his rubber plantation after a business trip to Singapore. The men are tense and watchful.

The planter thinks he detects a movement in the dense greenery, and signals the driver to speed up. Half raising the Bren gun he has been cradling in his arms, the planter peers intently into the jungle vegetation.

Nothing happens, and the planter lowers the gun.

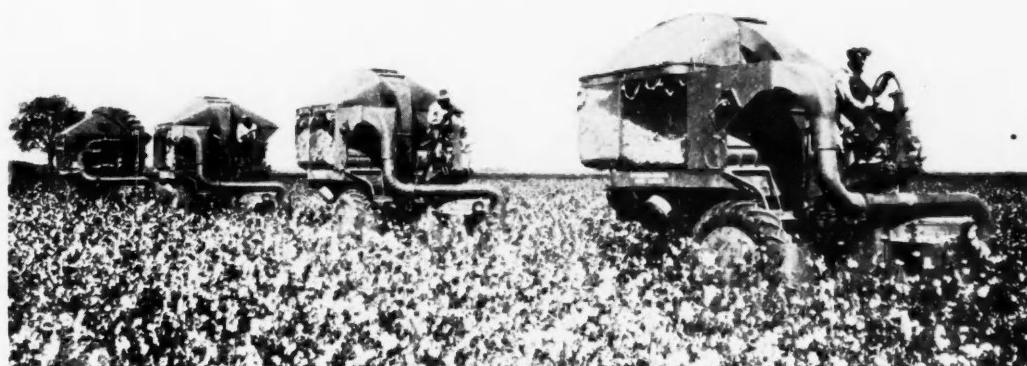
A moment later the car rounds a curve, and a clearing appears, separated from the jungle by barbed wire entanglements. At intervals throughout the big clearing are armed sentries.

The planter breathes a grateful sigh as the car pulls up before a low-roofed house. He is home once more—safe and unambushed.

Even a business trip to the city is a dangerous journey these days for the men who run the tin mines and rubber plantations of Malaya. On that tropical peninsula in southeast Asia little-publicized conflict has been going on for four years. On one side are the British and their native allies, and on the other side are the communists.

The struggle in Malaya is just as bitter and deadly as the war in Korea or the conflict in Indochina. It is a particularly nerve-racking type of war

(Concluded on page 2)



THE MARCH OF PROGRESS is exemplified by this parade of mechanical cotton pickers across a field

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL

New South Is Taking Shape

Diversified Agriculture, Modern Farming Methods, and a Rapid Rise in the Number of Industrial Plants Are All Bringing Prosperity to Dixie

AN economic revolution is taking place in the southern part of the United States. It's a quiet revolution, with no guns fired and no rioting. But it is changing the face of 13 southern states* as completely as and a good deal more constructively than an armed rebellion could.

If you live in the South, you constantly see evidence of the changes that are taking place. Herds of cattle may graze where cotton grew a few years ago. A field may be covered by a low, sprawling textile mill that takes in bales of cotton at one door

and turns out finished cloth at another. (One such mill actually covers 14 acres.)

Where you see cotton growing as of old, the methods used by the farmers may not be the same, for machines now do much of the work. Mechanized planters, cultivators, cotton pickers, and weed-killing "flame throwers" have not entirely replaced handwork by men and women, but they are being used increasingly.

A little more than 10 years ago, the South was called the nation's "number one economic problem." Its people earned, on the average, less than half as much as people in other parts of the country did. Although the section had half the nation's farmers, it had

only a fifth of the farm implements and a fifth of the farm income. Its states were usually clustered at the bottom of the list when the states of the union were ranked according to statistics on health, education, and the like.

Many reasons have been given for the South's lag. Even before the Civil War, the area depended primarily on two cash crops—cotton and tobacco. When prices of the two were high and crops good, the South prospered. When prices were low or the crops poor, the section suffered. There were violent swings in the pendulum of the area's economy.

The Civil War, too, left its mark. Not only was a good deal of southern wealth destroyed in the fighting, but military occupation held up postwar reconstruction. In addition, tariffs and high freight rates put southerners at a disadvantage in competing with people in the rest of the country.

The tariff question goes back to the 1790's, when Alexander Hamilton pointed out that duties imposed on articles that were imported from foreign countries could "protect" the young American industries. At that time, furniture, clothing, shoes, and tools could be made in Europe and shipped to the United States more cheaply than they could be made by our youthful industries. These industries were concentrated in the North, while the South, chiefly an agricultural area, made its living by selling its raw materials—cotton and tobacco. Foreign nations bought most of these crops.

As tariffs rose higher and higher, southerners argued that the duties worked a double hardship on them. First, it was said, the tariffs cut down on the amount of manufactured goods foreign countries sold here, and this in turn limited the number of dollars

(Concluded on page 6)



Walter E. Myer

Creed for Unbiased Thinkers

By Walter E. Myer

HOW many of the readers of this paper can truthfully and thoughtfully subscribe to the following creed of tolerance?

"I am not a middle-of-the-roader. I take sides on many controversial issues because I have convictions. I realize that I may often be on the wrong road. I know that what I believe to be right may not be right, but I cannot wait for certainty. No one can. I am under obligation to act in the interests which seem best to me, and act I will. But realizing the possibility of error, I will be ever on the watch to see if my views need correction and if my course needs to be changed. I understand that progress comes only if I discover new bits of truth, only if I keep correcting my position and if I continue to discard wrong impressions in the light of new knowledge. I know how difficult it is to

strive enthusiastically for goals which may have to be shifted, but I am convinced that by such a process, and by no other, can we come closer to the truth.

"Since useful living is so much a matter of trial and error, it is important that there be as much freedom as possible in the trials. It is important that the search for truth should be unhampered. I demand for myself the right to act in accordance with my present beliefs, even though I know that they may eventually be changed. I accord the same privilege to others. I believe in the right of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. I will never give support to any effort to deny to any man the privilege of speaking merely because his views are opposed to my own.

"Not only will I sustain the right of those whom I oppose to be heard, but I will listen respectfully to opposing views. I will not listen indiscriminately. If my reasoned judgment tells me that a

certain contribution is not worthy of my time, I will ignore it, but I will question such a decision with searching honesty to make sure it is based upon reason and not upon prejudice. Once in a while in the quiet of my own thinking I will examine the arguments for causes I most intensely oppose to see whether there may be more truth in them than I had supposed. I will try very hard not to deprive myself of any advantages which come from the possessions of truth. I will not turn my face definitely against unpopular ideas until I have become convinced of their falsity. And all the while I will keep my face to the front, working untiringly for those principles which seem to me to be worthy of my support."

Men and women who can make such a declaration have set their feet in the path of good citizenship. The effective operation of our democratic system of government requires the active participation of such people.

War in Malaya

(Concluded from page 1)

because the enemy can seldom be pinned down. Communist activity takes the form of sniping, ambushing vehicles, slashing rubber trees, and burning property.

There are no battle lines, but danger is always present. At night, planters train bright searchlights on their grounds so that invaders can be detected by guards. By day, the plantation owners carry firearms and grenades as they make their rounds.

British estimates place the number of communist fighters from 3,500 to 5,000. Arrayed against the communists in the past four years have been some 50,000 British troops, 70,000 police, and more than 200,000 home guards. During the course of the conflict, about 3,000 communists have been killed and a slightly larger number of soldiers and police. In addition, some 3,500 civilians have met their death at the hands of the communists.

What is behind the struggle? Why are the British and their allies with their overwhelming numerical superiority unable to stamp out communist activity?

Before we attempt to answer these questions, let us take a brief look at Malaya and its people.

Malaya consists of a federation of nine native states, under British protection, and the British crown colony of Singapore. The nine states occupy the tip of a peninsula extending southward from the land mass of southeast Asia toward the island chain of Indonesia. Lying just off the southern end of the peninsula and connected to the mainland by a causeway is the small island of Singapore. Together, the native states and Singapore are about the size of the state of Florida.

Malaya's 700,000 people include several sharply defined groups. The Malays—a brown-skinned people akin to the Indonesians—make up the largest single group in the population, but the Chinese are almost as numerous and control much of the country's trade, banking, and industry. The top political and economic posts are in the hands of the British, and there is a considerable group of Indians, many of whom work on the large rubber plantations.



TWO GURKHA SOLDIERS from the mountain kingdom of Nepal. They are members of a British regiment that is fighting communists in Malaya's jungles.

The British have ruled Malaya for many years. The rubber plantations and tin mines of the tropical peninsula have long been a big factor in Britain's prosperous trade with Asia. In the early part of this century, Britain made Singapore one of its major military strongholds.

In December 1941 Japanese troops invaded Malaya. They soon seized Singapore, the big base which some had considered impregnable. The loss of Singapore was a tremendous blow to the British.

Malaya's small communist group came to the fore at this time. The communists carried on a hit-and-run type of warfare against the Japanese. When the war ended and the British returned, the communists demanded that the Europeans withdraw and give Malaya its independence. Britain promised to help the Malayans achieve their freedom, but objected to stepping out immediately and permitting the communists to take over. The communists then began a campaign of jungle warfare against the British.

The guerrilla activity became such a threat to local peace and security that the government of Malaya declared an emergency in 1948. The police force was enlarged, military forces were strengthened, and a big effort was made to stop terrorism.

At that time the British estimated

there were about 5,000 guerrillas. Although some 3,000 have been killed in the past four years, the estimated strength of the communists is still about 5,000. The communists seem to be able to supply a recruit for each casualty.

Today the war has fallen into the pattern of the conflict in Korea and Indochina. Communism is trying to extend its control into Southeast Asia, and Malaya is one of the richest prizes in that part of the world. Upon the efforts of the British and their native allies to meet the threat depends the future course of affairs for years to come in southeast Asia.

In combating guerrillas, it is almost imperative to have a ready flow of information on the whereabouts of the enemy. The difficulty in getting such information is one of the discouraging aspects of the Malayan conflict. The cleavage that exists between various groups underlies this troublesome situation. There is little mingling between the Malays and the Chinese, and hard feelings between the two groups often come to the surface.

Most of the communists are Chinese, and most of the police are Malays. While many of the Chinese living in Malaya are by no means in sympathy with the communists, some are inclined to hold back information that might help the British and Malays stamp out the guerrilla activity. Many are kept from talking by fear of communist retaliation.

The British and Malays know that military action cannot eliminate the communist threat. The communists have proved time and again that as long as they stay in the jungles they can slip out of almost any trap that is set for them.

In the past two years, the anti-communist forces have taken another tack. They know that the communists cannot long exist in the jungles without food or supplies. Therefore, they have tried to cut off the sources of these essentials.

The main source of food and supplies is known to be the thousands of Chinese squatters who moved into remote parts of Malaya after World War II. Living in small communities on the edge of the jungle, they have helped the communists—either willingly or unwillingly—with food, arms, and money.

It was decided in 1950 that the best way to eliminate this assistance would

be to bring the squatters into camps where they could be under close watch. Then those who had been friendly with the communists would no longer be able to help them. Those who had been forced unwillingly to aid the communists would no longer be under pressure to do so.

Today more than 300 camps for squatters have been set up. Over 400,000 Chinese are living in them. Some 50 more camps are planned for the 75,000 or so squatters who have not been relocated. The mass movement has been a huge undertaking, but it is still too early to tell just how effective it will be in combating the communists.

A vigorous attempt is also being made to eliminate the discontent and misery on which communism thrives. The British are pushing a number of programs of social reform, intended to make life better for the masses of the Malayan people.

For example, land reforms and important food-raising schemes are being carried out. In a number of areas, jungles and swamps are being made fit for rice cultivation. Settlers in these newly cleared areas are given an acre of land for their homes and three acres for rice cultivation. In view of the serious rice shortages which have



existed in southeast Asia in recent years, this plan is of major importance in raising living standards and eliminating unrest.

Additional schools are being opened. In Singapore alone, it is planned to have 18 new schools constructed in a four-year program ending in 1954. Campaigns against tuberculosis, malaria, and malnutrition are making good headway.

The British have helped set up a Malayan legislature which has a major role in running the country. The Europeans still play a big part in defense and foreign affairs, but the Malayans direct other activities. The British say firmly that they are working toward an independent Malaya, but point out that Malaya would be an easy prey to the communists if it were given its independence now. The example of near-by Burma—racked by communist-inspired disorders ever since the British withdrew 4½ years ago—has convinced many freedom-loving Malayans of the soundness of the British position.

The first matter of business for the British and Malayans, then, is the elimination of the communist threat. Once that is achieved, and an orderly situation is brought about, Malaya will be ready to take further steps along the road leading to national independence. The British say that they will do everything in their power to hasten Malaya's march down this road.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING in Kuala Lumpur, the Malay capital

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"How to Get Along in the Army,"
by Curt Simmons in *The American Magazine*.

When you get those well-known "Greetings" from Uncle Sam, don't dive out the nearest window. You'll live through it, and you may even profit by it. As I look back on my Army experience, I see that I gained more than I lost.

It sounds trivial, but the Army taught me to appreciate the little things in life—shining my shoes, keeping my equipment in good order. Then, there was the free trip to Europe and the Army offered me a chance to keep in condition for the career I wanted to follow when I got out—a career in baseball. Although I wasn't interested in the Army's educational program, I was amazed to see what the services will do for a man along these lines. If a fellow really wants to, he can get an entire formal education right in the Army.

Apart from these courses, the services offer other opportunities career-wise. First, there's time to think. In civilian life, you just don't take time to arrange your thoughts and decide what you want to do. There's time, too, to work on your outside interests. I concentrated on keeping my pitching arm in shape. Another fellow who was interested in stocks and bonds wrote to a big investment house and they sent him books and figures to pore over. A two-piano team, practically unknown when they went into the Navy, had time to play together and perfect their technique. They gave hundreds of concerts for servicemen and, as a result, got a good contract when they were discharged.

Here's the advice I'd give a younger brother, if I had one, about going into the service:

Don't try to outsmart yourself by avoiding the draft. Let it hit you when it does.

Keep your mouth shut along the way. Don't volunteer for anything until you know what it is and what it involves.

Don't lose your temper with the sergeant.

Don't worry—take things easy and roll with the punches.

If you're draft-ripe, don't take on a lot of debts. The payments will worry you all the time you're in the service.

Try to live on your Army pay.

Take advantage of everything the Army has to offer. If you've always



U.S. ARMY PHOTO
TRAINING WITH A BAZOOKA, the anti-tank rocket launcher, is a far cry from civilian life, but non-military skills, also, can be learned in the U. S. Army

wanted to improve your English, do it in the service. If you get to Europe, the Orient, or the Caribbean, do a little sight-seeing and broaden your knowledge of the world.

Don't feel you're wasting your time. No experience, however dull, is really wasted if you don't want it to be.

Keep busy. If the Army by any chance doesn't keep you occupied, take a few courses.

Try to get to know at least several people well in the service.

Above all, don't feel sorry for yourself.

In short, all I can say to you fellows who are worried about the draft, is this: Stop worrying. It's something that has to be done, and like most jobs it is not so bad when you really get down to it.

"Our Good Neighbor Policy Today," by Charles Henry Lee in *The Commonwealth*.

It is not necessary to be an expert on foreign affairs to realize that the era of warmth and friendliness that has characterized our relationships with other American republics is rapidly coming to an end. In country

after country there is evidence of this. In Guatemala, communist infiltration into labor unions is alarming. In Brazil, steps have been taken to discourage American investment. In Bolivia, Cuba, and Chile, democratic processes of government are seriously threatened.

A renewal of the Good Neighbor policy would not be a difficult task, but the initiative must come from this country. We must draw up our policies toward Latin America only after thorough study of essential factors, instead of making off-the-cuff decisions as we too often do now. To gain proper respect, our policies must show realism and understanding. When a program is finally adopted, it should be stated clearly and positively and the means for carrying it out should be pushed vigorously.

Economic aid should be extended to the Latin American countries as a mutual benefit to creditor and debtor. The aid should not compete with private capital. In the absence of an immediate and close-range threat to international peace, no real justification exists for large-scale military aid programs.

Our informational and exchange

programs should be improved and expanded. Everything possible should be done to increase our cultural ties. The information program could be greatly improved by gearing it to meet the psychology and conditions of this area. Democracy finds little response in Latin America because it is couched in purely materialistic terms.

A great opportunity was created for the advancement of our relations in this hemisphere by the enunciation of the Good Neighbor policy. The time for reaffirming the policy is at hand. Let's not delay longer.

"Why People Don't Vote," Editorial, *National Municipal Review*.

Get out the vote! This call will come from millions of printing presses, loud-speakers and platforms between now and November. It is good advice, but how far will it go?

At best, pre-election exhortation can be expected to produce only minor improvements in the admittedly disgraceful American record of non-voting. The only indoctrination that is likely to produce substantial improvement must begin in improved methods of civic education.

But if civic education or any crusade to increase the percentage of habitual voters is to be really effective, it must show the voters how they can simplify and clarify their task and make it meaningful. A major reason for non-voting is the difficulty that confronts a citizen when he attempts to discover what he can accomplish by marking his ballot.

Most ballots are still too long and cluttered up with candidates whose qualifications no individual can ascertain. In many elections rigged nominating systems leave the independent-minded voter with little better than Hobson's choice. The confusion of national, state, county and municipal issues is another stumbling block.

Furthermore, most county and some municipal governments are so badly set up it is difficult to get real competition among high-grade candidates interested in serving the public. This leaves many voters feeling that, while they may have two candidates to vote *against*, they have no candidate to vote *for*.

Get out the vote? By all means. But let us not delude ourselves by supposing that non-voting is simple or the remedy easy. Non-voting is a symptom of a more fundamental illness. A real cure can be achieved only by treating the causes, not by deploring the symptom.



WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS is a wide-awake, well-informed electorate to go to the polls and cast votes for the candidates of its choice



FICELIN IN DALLAS MORNING NEWS

The Story of the Week

French Communists

France's estimated five million communists have done that country serious harm in the years since the end of World War II. Red-sponsored demonstrations, riots, and strikes have made it harder for war-damaged France to rebuild herself.

Now, French leaders are trying a new plan to discourage communist riots. Whenever the Reds hold rowdy demonstrations, they are being sprayed with indelible blue dye. These "marked" communists will then be easily recognized by other Frenchmen.

Despite these and other efforts to discourage communism, many French Reds appear to be staunch supporters of their party. This was brought out in a recent public opinion poll which tried to discover why more than one out of every four French voters supports communism.

When asked, "Why do you favor the communists?" the Red sympathizers most frequently answered, "Because they seek to help the workers," and "Because they favor peace."

The opinion poll also brought out, however, that not many French communists actually are willing to fight for Russia. Though they appear to believe much of Moscow's false propaganda, most French Reds were found to take this view: "We want France to be independent of all other nations—including Russia. France should remain neutral if Russia and the U. S. fight."

Hate Campaign

Throughout the vast Soviet Union, Stalin's agents are working overtime on a "hate America" campaign. In schools, on farms, and in city squares from one end of Russia to the other, communist officials are telling the people that Uncle Sam is a "blood-thirsty and warlike monster." According to U. S. representatives in Moscow, these new attacks against us are more intense and fanatic than any on record.

Repeated over and over again by communist newspapers and radios are charges such as these: "U. S. military leaders are brutally maltreating communist war prisoners and spreading



"THE DOVE THAT GOES BOOM" is among the French anti-communist posters recently displayed in New York. Above it, little France finds a disguised wolf.

deadly germs among North Korean and Chinese civilians" and "America is preparing to conquer the world."

Of course, Russia does not tell her people that she has repeatedly refused to permit a United Nations or a Red Cross investigation of each fantastic Soviet charge against America. Nevertheless, reports from behind the Iron Curtain indicate that not everyone in these unhappy lands believes the wild statements of the Russian leaders.

Does Russia's relentless hate campaign mean that the rulers in Moscow are preparing their people for war? Or do the Soviet officials fear that unless the truth can be flooded out of Iron Curtain countries by hate propaganda, their oppressed peoples may overthrow communism? Questions like these are being anxiously discussed in democratic lands.

America is stepping up her efforts to bring the truth to communist-dominated peoples. In Korea, for example, special shells, containing information leaflets, are being fired into enemy territory.

Dwarf Star

Of the millions of stars in the sky, the newly discovered L 886-6 has an unusual distinction. It is the smallest which man has found so far. With a diameter of 2,500 miles, it is almost lost in the Milky Way, where it was spotted recently by two astronomers, Dr. Willem J. Luyten of the University of Minnesota and Dr. E. F. Carpenter of the University of Arizona.

About one-third the size of the earth and smaller than the smallest planet, Mercury, the L 886-6 is indeed a dwarf. Compared with our sun, it is merely a speck in the heavens.

L 886-6 is only 25 light years away—closer than most stars. Since a



UNITED NATIONS information leaflets like this one are fired into communist-held positions in Korea. The shells, on bursting, scatter the leaflets.

project of the states. A uniform, nationwide program would have been impracticable, since India is a patchwork of formerly independent states, each with its own land-holding set-up. So far, several of the states have started on the land-reform job.

Uttar Pradesh is setting an example for the other Indian states. There leaders are parceling out 60 million acres, formerly held by 2 million landlords, among 12 million people. Under the new laws, no one may hold more than 30 acres of land; the smallest of the new parcels will be 6 1/4 acres.

The Uttar Pradesh project is a free government's answer to the so-called reforms which communists boast of achieving in China. But in India there is a big difference: the land isn't being simply taken from the landlords. Taxes on the new owners during the next forty years will help the states repay the landlords. Moreover, Uttar Pradesh is helping the old landlords to readjust to the new scheme.

After Five Centuries

This year, Germany is celebrating the 500th anniversary of printing. There, in 1452, Johann Gutenberg began printing the Bible. Gutenberg was able to do the job because he had found a way of casting type in quantities quickly and accurately.

Because Gutenberg had to ink his type by hand and lay each paper separately on the type, he took three years to finish the big job. But he proved that it was no longer necessary to copy books by hand, as had been done in Europe up until then.

In Mainz today you can see a reconstructed version of the now-famous



A PRINTER in the costume of five centuries ago works in the Gutenberg Museum now open in Mainz, Germany

Gutenberg print shop. It's part of the Gutenberg Museum, a memorial to the man whose work helped to change the face of the world.

While Gutenberg has received acclaim for his contribution to printing, many others have done much to advance it, too. Actually, no one knows for certain who was the first to succeed in printing. In the ninth century A.D., some scholars believe, the Chinese were using a system of wood-block printing.

Around 1403 the king of Korea had set up a foundry for casting metal type to print his nation's classics. Many Europeans in the 15th century

experimented with printing ideas, but Gutenberg's printing of the Bible from type he designed and cast was the first big printing job in the western world.

Timber Pests

Lumbermen of Oregon and Washington face a big problem in their fight against two timber-destroying pests—the fir bark beetle and the spruce budworm. The pests are such a grave threat right now that foresters say an epidemic is threatening the forests of both states.

In an effort to exterminate the two pests the foresters are planning and carrying out a long-range program. In the case of the budworm, the fighters use a fleet of 30 planes to spray the infected spruce. In the last three years they have sprayed over 2 million acres of the spruce regions with insecticide.

Fighting the fir beetle, however, is a tougher problem. So far the only known way of stopping the beetle is removing the firs already infected to keep the pest from spreading to other trees. This is very hard to do, for there are few roads which the foresters can use in examining trees and cutting out infected ones.

The first big job, therefore, is to construct roads for the foresters. This may take as long as 10 years. Because last year's wind storms, fires, and droughts weakened the timber and made it very susceptible to attack by the beetle, the foresters feel that they are working on borrowed time.

Although much of the forested land is privately owned, the federal government owns a large part of it, too. The problem of controlling the pests, therefore, is one for both private companies and the government.

Good Crops

Long lines of wheat-filled railroad cars and overflowing grain bins in the nation's big wheat-growing areas are among the signs that Uncle Sam is harvesting a bumper crop this year. Kansas, Oklahoma, and other wheat states are boasting the biggest crop in many years.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture backs up the optimistic reports from the midwest. Agricultural officials say that this year's wheat crop will be one of the best in our history—just a little short of the record 1947 harvest. In that year, America's farmers produced a total of almost 1½ billion bushels of the grain.



TO HAVE ENOUGH TIMBER for the years ahead, Americans must see that it isn't wasted today

USA PHOTO

Government officials and farm leaders also predict bumper harvests in other grains besides wheat. The nation's corn belt, which extends through Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and near-by states, is looking forward to an especially good crop this year.

New Way to Europe

Although it's been operating for only two months, the air-coach service of American and foreign airlines is becoming a popular way to cross the Atlantic. Business is booming for the airlines which are running the special low-fare planes now.

The air-coach idea is the companies' answer to the public's demand for a low-cost yet speedy way of making the Atlantic crossing. Compared to the cost of the regular, first-class service, the air-coaches are a bargain—\$290 one way, from New York to Paris. The same trip first-class costs \$415.

To make low fares possible, the airlines have changed a few things. Air-coaches carry more passengers than first-class ships. Instead of the usual pair of seats on each side of the aisle, air-coaches usually have three seats abreast on one side and two on the other. Meals don't come on the ticket. Neither do such luxuries as the travel-

ing slippers and small overnight bags which first-class passengers are given. Air-coach travelers may buy meals, of course.

Aside from these minor changes, passengers who have flown on both air-coach and first-class flights say there's little difference. Even with more passengers aboard, you don't feel crowded in an air-coach plane. There still seems to be plenty of room, and you can nap in your seat during the 18-hour trip.

Pacific Meeting

An important meeting is scheduled to be held in Hawaii early next month. It is the first parley of the new Pacific Council, which was provided for in the defense pacts between Uncle Sam and two of his Pacific allies—Australia and New Zealand.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson and the foreign ministers of Australia and New Zealand are the chief members of this special council. In their forthcoming meetings, they will try to find ways of strengthening the Pacific area's defenses. At the same time, council members are expected to discuss (1) Australia's suggestion that Pacific pact members have a voice in North Atlantic Treaty Organization policies; and (2) proposals that Canada and the Philippines become members of the three-nation defense system.

Under the Pacific security agreement's existing provisions, which went into force last April, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand agree to work as a defense team in case of an attack against any one of them. Moreover, the three nations agree to cooperate on mutual defense matters in the Pacific area at all times.

Polio Do's and Don'ts

This is polio season. In the summer months of the year, this dread disease frequently takes its greatest toll. To help combat polio, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis suggests a few simple rules:

- (1) Don't get chilled or stay too long in cold water;
- (2) don't work or play until you are fatigued;
- (3) don't mix with new groups of persons; and
- (4) do keep clean.

The Foundation also advises us to watch out for these signs of polio: headache, sore throat, upset stomach, and stiffness of neck and back. If they persist, call a doctor.

Campaign Costs

The nation's housewives are not the only people who are troubled by rising prices these days. Political party leaders, too, are finding it harder and harder to balance their budgets.

In fact, party officials predict that this year's big election contest will be more costly to run than any previous campaign in our history—even topping the record spending year of 1940. In that year, the Democrats and the



SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
POLITICS and Old Sol are working together to keep things warm for us

Republicans spent a combined total of over 40 million dollars in efforts to put their candidates into office.

There are, of course, a number of reasons for these rising costs of political campaigns. For one thing, the dollar does not buy as much today as it did a few years ago. As we know, it takes almost two of our present-day dollars to buy the same things that one dollar bought in 1940.

Moreover, television is boosting campaign expenses. The cost of time on TV is very high. Yet party leaders feel they must use video to reach the voters. In this year's campaign, the two parties are expected to set aside more than one million dollars apiece for telecasts.



YOU NEEDN'T BE RICH to fly to Europe at air-coach rates



THE WORLD'S LARGEST single-story cotton mill is this modern plant near Clemson, South Carolina

New Prosperity Sweeps the South

(Concluded from page 1)

the overseas customers had to spend for American tobacco and cotton.

Second, so the argument went, tariffs increased the cost of manufactured goods and hence raised the price of the articles the South had to buy. Some authorities think the tariffs had little effect upon the South's development, while others say they were a definite handicap.

On the question of freight rates, there is less disagreement. Most authorities feel that the higher rates charged by the railroads for carrying goods in the southern states imposed a burden on that area. In some instances, it was said, the rates were 39 per cent higher in the South than in the North. (This freight differential is being removed as a result of action taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1951.)

Whatever the effect of the tariff and freight rates may have been, economists agree that the South's main trouble was its reliance on tobacco and cotton.

In the 1920's southerners themselves began to realize that the dearth of industries, coupled with the two-crop agricultural system, was really the key to their problem. They sold their cotton to manufacturers in other parts of the country and bought back finished goods and clothing. They sent much of the lumber cut from their forests to other sections and bought tables and chairs from manufacturers there. They imported food so that they could give the largest acreage possible to their "money" crops.

This is not to say, of course, that there were no factories in the South or that other crops were not grown. On the whole, however, farming was not diversified and industries were too few in number.

During the 1930's things began to change and World War II brought a real industrial boom. Since the war the expansion has continued. According to recent figures, the value of manufactured goods in almost all the states far exceeds the value of the farm products, though more people are engaged in farming than in manufacturing. Recent data show, too,

that while cotton and tobacco are still important crops, others—corn, hay, oats, wheat, fruits, nuts, and so on—are growing in importance. Dairying is expanding, and so is the raising of beef cattle.

The South, says *Fortune* in a recent article, "has been demonstrating what energies, wealth, and life may be released, even out of pine barrens and depleted earth, when science and enterprise are freely allowed to apply even a small part of the knowledge available to man." In 1951, Dixie added a new multimillion-dollar plant for every working day.

An analysis of the South's development over the past 20 years could teach us many lessons in practical economics though there is room here to indicate only a few of them.

South's Advantages

What, for instance, are some of the attractions that have drawn industry southward? Have factories sprung up simply because people in the section decided they wanted them? The answer is "No!" Businessmen have found that it is economical to build many kinds of factories in the South. Formerly, when the raw or semi-finished cotton was shipped to northern mills and part of the finished goods was brought back to the South to be sold to consumers there, freight charges that had to be paid took a cut out of profits and increased prices. Transportation costs are lower when mills can be located near the cotton fields and near many of the consumers.

Other industries have found, too, that they save on transportation when they locate their factories near the supply of raw materials. Paper manufacturers have gone to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee because forests there supply them with wood for pulp. Phosphorus companies have gone to Florida and Tennessee to be near deposits of phosphate rock. Cheese factories are located in Arkansas and Tennessee to take advantage of the states' new dairying developments.

Examples of industries that have

built plants in the South to be near profitable markets are numerous, too. One tire company studied 90 locations before deciding upon a site in Oklahoma that would put it in a central position to serve a large market. The company found that it was much cheaper to ship raw materials to that site than it was to ship tires from northern factories to the market the Oklahoma plant would serve.

At least two automobile companies have put assembly plants in southern cities in order to be near southern markets. The companies ship parts for their cars to these cities for less than it would cost to ship the finished automobiles.

Other factors, also, have played a part in fostering industrial expansion in the South. There is plenty of power—petroleum, natural gas, water power, and coal. There is also an abundant supply of labor. As agriculture becomes more and more mechanized, farm workers can turn to jobs in the new factories. The climate is good, too. Mild winters and adequate rainfall throughout the year are an aid to industry as well as to agriculture.

The changes that are taking place in the South have a dark as well as bright side. Each time a large cotton farm turns to machinery the laborers who tilled the fields must find new jobs. They must also find new homes, for most of them lived on the farms where they worked. A single county welfare office in a southern state has had 600 people apply for relief at one time because they had been displaced by machines.

Displaced Workers

Often the laborers turn to jobs in the factories, but before they can do so they must learn new skills. Sometimes laborers move to other parts of the country, but even there they must adapt themselves to new types of work and to new ways of living. Temporarily at least, they have a hard time.

Textile workers in the North also feel the effects of the South's changes. The increasing manufacture of cotton goods by southern factories has caused some of New England's mills to close. Workers in the northern mills also say the South's lower wage scales are cutting their pay.

People in New England and elsewhere claim that the southerners use "unfair" means to "steal" their industries. Most of the South does offer special inducements to bring in new factories. These include low rent for factory sites and low taxes on profits. Recently a bill was introduced in the U. S. Congress to prohibit the interstate shipment of equipment when a factory was moving to a region where such inducements are offered. It was not passed, but its introduction centered attention on a complaint often voiced in the North.

In answer to the complaint, southerners contend such favors have frequently been given, in all sections of the country, to attract factories and other forms of business. They also claim that their industrial expansion has resulted primarily from the building of new plants and that very little has been based on the migration of established factories from the North.

Arguments on both sides of these questions are sometimes very bitter, but it seems obvious that the nation's prosperity depends on the prosperity of every section. We may hope that temporary dislocations caused by the South's development can be remedied without slowing down the progress of this important section.



DIXIE'S PLACID BEAUTY remains in spite of all changes

Study Guide

The South

1. What type of revolution is now taking place in the South?
2. What are some of the outward evidences of the changes taking place?
3. Describe the economic effects of the Civil War on our southern states.
4. What changes were brought about in the South during World War II?
5. What are some of the reasons that industrial plants have moved southward during recent years?
6. List some of the natural resources in the South which are partly responsible for its industrial progress.

Discussion

1. Do you think that in the long run the South's progress will depend more on agriculture or on industry? Why?
2. Do you or do you not agree with those who claim that the southerners use "unfair" means to "steal" industries? Give reasons for your answer.

Malaya

1. Who are the antagonists in the struggle in Malaya?
2. Why is it a particularly nerve-racking type of warfare?
3. Of what does Malaya consist?
4. Name the various groups in Malaya.
5. Why have the British and their native allies been moving Chinese squatters into camps?
6. How are the British attempting to eliminate the discontent and misery on which communism thrives?
7. Why don't the British give the Malayans their independence now?

Discussion

1. Of the various steps which are being taken to check communism in Malaya, which do you think will be the most effective in the long run? Why?
2. Under what conditions would you recommend that Malaya be given its independence? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. Why, according to a recent survey, do French communists support their party?
2. What fantastic charges does Russia make against us in her new "hate America" campaign?
3. Where is Uttar Pradesh? Why is it in the news just now?
4. What important anniversary is Germany celebrating this year?
5. Briefly describe the methods being used by foresters in Oregon and Washington to combat timber pests.
6. What big issues are likely to be discussed at next month's meeting of the Pacific Council?

References

"Enlightened Revolution in the South," *Time*, December 10, 1951. A description of the sweeping industrial changes.

"Research Rebuilds the South," by Lawrence P. Lessing, *Fortune*, March 1952. A picture story of the technological revolution now taking place.

"Malaya: How Planters Endure a Sneak War," *Newsweek*, April 28, 1952. A report on the communists' effort to take over a vital peninsula.

"In Malaya the Front Is Everywhere," by Hugh Carleton Greene, *The New York Times Magazine*, May 4, 1952. Self-government has to be developed while guerrilla attacks are fought off.

Pronunciations

Helsinki—hēl'sīng-kē
Johann Gutenberg—yo'hahn gōō't'n-berg
Mainz—mīnts
Mannerheim—man'nér-hām
Porkkala—pōrk'ka-la
Uttar Pradesh—ūtār prah-dez'
Viipuri—vē'pōō-ri



IN THE ARENA at the start of the 1948 Olympic Games

Athletic Spectacle

The Olympic Games

NEXT Saturday—July 19—the world's greatest sporting spectacle, the Olympic Games, gets underway. Athletes from more than 50 nations will take part in the competition at Helsinki, Finland. Thousands of visitors from all over the world will pack the northern city to see the big sporting event, held every four years.

To Finland, the games at Helsinki mark the end of a long wait. The Finns were scheduled to be hosts for the 1940 Olympics, but the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 caused their cancellation. Then, in 1948, Britain was awarded the first postwar Olympic Games. Finally, however, Finland's turn came.

Finns Pitch In

The people of Finland have pitched in with a will to assure the success of the games. Many of them are opening their homes to tourists from other lands. Some visitors will live in tent cities, while the more fortunate ones will succeed in getting hotel accommodations.

Track and field events will be held in a huge stadium seating 70,000 spectators. The contestants will live in a modern "Olympic Village," specially constructed for the games. After the Olympics are over, the contestants' quarters will be transformed into a modern housing project.

The United States will send more than 300 contestants to Helsinki. They will take part not only in track and field events but in such sports as horsemanship, swimming, boxing, boating, and gymnastics.

One of the most interesting aspects of this year's Olympics is the entry of Soviet Russia into the international competition for the first time. There

Dillard's case is an unusual one. In 1948 he was generally considered the best hurdler in the country, but turned in a poor performance in the Olympic tryouts and failed to qualify for his specialty. However, he tried the 100-meter dash and barely gained a place on the team. Then he went on to London to win first place in an event in which he had originally never intended to part.

This year Dillard will not defend his 100-meter championship, but will be competing in the hurdles—the event in which he generally excels.

Still another 1948 champion who will be competing for his second gold medal is Bob Mathias of Tulare, California. Four years ago Bob astounded the sports world when, at the age of 17, he became the youngest decathlon champion in Olympic history. Consisting of ten track and field events, the decathlon is a supreme test of all-round athletic ability and stamina.

Another standout on the team is Curtis Stone, a former Penn State athlete. Stone, like Whitfield, was a double winner in the tryouts. A gritty distance runner, he finished first in both the 5,000- and 10,000-meter runs.

Field Events

The U. S. will have a strong representation in the field events. The three shotputters who qualified for the Helsinki games all broke the Olympic record. The leader was Darrow Hooper of Texas A. & M. Another athlete from that Texas college won the high jump. He was Walter Davis who leaped 6 feet 9 inches. Bob Richards, the former Illinois athlete, won the pole vault. This is an event which is almost always won by an American in Olympic competition.

When the athletes swing into action in the big Helsinki stadium, they will be participating in a competition which dates far back in history. The earliest races took place in southern Greece when competition was held in honor of Zeus on the plain of Olympia. These contests gradually assumed greater and greater importance until finally, in 776 B. C., the Greeks began to keep a record of the winners of the various events. The games were held every four years until A. D. 394 when the Roman Emperor Theodosius issued a decree forbidding their celebration.

In 1896—fifteen centuries later—the games were revived. The first of the "modern" Olympics was held in Athens in 1896. It consisted of only twelve events—all of them running, jumping, or weight throwing. The other sports that are now contested have been gradually added during the passing of the years.



THE FLAME that burns in the arena during the games is kindled by fire which has been brought by relay runners all the way from Olympia in Greece

Background for Today's News

Finland Still Retains Her Freedom

THE brave, freedom-loving people of Finland are seasoned veterans in the struggle against rule by dictatorial Russia. They made it hard for the czarist Russian monarchy to control them in bygone days. They are holding steadily today to their independence and democracy, despite Communist pressure by Red Russia from time to time.

Finland's whole history is a fascinating story of the growth of a free government. Sweden conquered Finland in the 12th century and held it for 650 years. During that period, the Finns enjoyed many rights of self-government. They developed good schools with a high educational standard. They got to know, like, and become a part of the western world in which democratic customs were taking root.

Through a series of wars in the 1800's, Sweden lost Finland to czarist Russia. The Finns, at times, managed to keep a fair measure of self-government—when the ruling czar was of generous mind. At other times though, the Russian rulers tried to establish complete rule. The Finns resisted all efforts to curtail their rights, often with great success.

WARS. Finland's chance for full freedom came when the czar was overthrown in 1917. The Finns formally declared their independence. A civil war started, however, since some Finns wanted to join in the Russian communist experiment. Baron Carl von Mannerheim, hero of the civil war, defeated the communists with his White Guard soldiers and the help of German volunteer troops. Finland emerged as a republic in 1919.

Danger came to her in 1939, as the big powers of the world squared away for World War II. The southeastern part of Finland reached close to Russia's big city of Leningrad. Russia demanded that territory to improve her defenses and also asked the right to establish military bases along the Finnish coast.

Finland refused the demands, and was attacked by Russia. The Finns fought a brave fight for 105 days before they had to admit defeat by the huge Russian military machine. The peace treaty forced Finland to give up 10 per cent of her territory, including the industrial city of Viipuri, and a great deal of machinery. But the country did not go over to communism, as Russia had hoped.

In July 1941, Finland joined Nazi Germany in war against Russia. The Finns did so partly because of pressure by Germany, which then seemed to many to be winning World War II. Mostly, however, the Finns entered the war because they hated the Russian communists and wanted to get back the land they had lost.

The result was a disastrous defeat. Finland did not regain her territory. Further, she had to pay Russia 225 million dollars' worth of locomotives, ships, machinery, fabricated houses, and other goods. She also had to yield Porkkala Peninsula, within artillery range of Helsinki, the Finnish capital, for use as a Russian military base.

DEMOCRACY. The government is a democratic republic, with an elected parliament and a president. A prime

minister and his cabinet carry on the executive duties of government, with advice from the president.

About a fifth of the seats in parliament are held by Finnish communists. They have given some assistance to the Russians, who have tried from time to time to establish communism in Finland. The majority of the Finns are anti-communist, however. Most are cautious and realistic in trying to get along with Russia. They are determined to retain their freedom, however, and regularly make

are official languages of the country. Several thousand Lapps live in the far north. They are sometimes called Scandinavian Eskimos, and they tend reindeer herds.

EDUCATION. Education is compulsory from 7 to 17. Schools are good, and Finland has three universities. The largest, Helsinki, has an enrollment of more than 10,000 students. In general, the Finns are a well-educated people and great readers.

THE LAND. Finland is a narrow country in northeastern Europe be-

zero for weeks at a time. On occasion, the temperature may drop to 50 degrees below zero in the far north. In the northern regions, the winter sun barely gets above the horizon and there are hardly four hours of light daily. The summers are delightfully cool and sunny, but the warm season is short.

RESOURCES. Forests of pine, spruce, and fir are the greatest resource and the principal source of Finnish income. The forests cover more than a third of the country. Finland has some iron, copper, and sulfur, but lacks coal, oil, and most other raw materials needed for industry. Only about 10 per cent of the land is good for agriculture.

THE FORESTS. They stretch for hundreds of miles over large sections of the country. Many Finns work as lumberjacks in the forests, as hands at the numerous sawmills, or as transport crews shipping the great logs from forest to sawmill down river-and-lake highways. The people in the forestry trade live in villages close to their work, and often travel back and forth between home and job on skis. Sometimes horses are used to draw the skiers.

INDUSTRY. Timber, prefabricated houses, wood pulp, paper products, and furniture are Finland's leading products for export to other lands. The country manufactured some textiles and a number of food products in prewar years, but was not then an important manufacturing country.

Since the war, she has had to expand greatly her industries in order to make the goods she had to pay to Russia under the peace treaty. She has built iron and steel mills, enlarged shipyards and locomotive plants, and greatly increased electrical-goods manufacture.

The merchant marine is an important means of livelihood both at home and in world passenger and freight trade. Nearly 60,000 small boats and rafts are used in transportation on the many lakes, through canals and connecting streams. There are a good many fishing craft, and catching and packaging fish is an important industry. War losses have cut down the size of the ocean-going transport and passenger fleet, but it is being rebuilt.

AGRICULTURE. More than half of the total population gets its living from agriculture, but farm income is less important than that from forest products and industry.

Oats, barley, rye, and potatoes are the chief farm crops. Grazing is extensive. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and (in the far north) reindeer are raised. Although seriously short of food during the war, Finland is now able to export meat, milk, cheese, and other dairy products.

TRANSPORT. Finland has more than 3,000 miles of good railways that tie together all parts of the country. Practically all of the lines had to use wood for fuel during the past world war, for the country was unable to obtain sufficient amounts of coal. Today, however, the main lines are using coal again.

There are more than 35,000 miles of highways. Few are well paved, but the main highways are quite good.



FINLAND'S CAPITAL is as far north as southern Greenland

it clear that they will resist any new Russian effort to communize their land. The Finns look upon themselves as a western-minded people, and they work hard to keep close and friendly ties with us, with Great Britain, and other free, western nations.

PEOPLE. The population is a little over four million. About 91 per cent of it is Finnish. The origin of this ancient eastern people is obscure. Though the Finnish language bears some resemblance to Hungarian, Finns and Hungarians cannot understand each other and seem to have no well-established racial ties. About nine per cent of Finland's population is Swedish. Both Finnish and Swedish

tween Sweden and Russia. It stretches northward for about 700 miles to above the Arctic Circle. The area is 130,160 square miles, a bit more than that of New Mexico.

Most of the country is flat land 400 to 600 feet above sea level. There is a small highland area with mountains reaching up to 4,000 feet in the northwest. There are many short streams, and Finland has over 60,000 lakes which take up more than 10 per cent of the total area of the country. Almost half of Finland is swampy land.

The climate is rugged. Winters are long and cold, with temperatures that may reach down to 40 degrees below